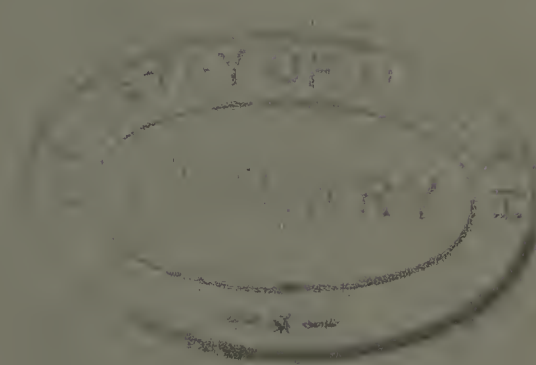


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Borough of Royal Leamington Spa.



Annual Report
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR
1925.

Leamington Spa :
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BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.



ANNUAL REPORT

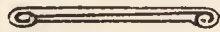
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR 1925.



W. L. GOLDIE, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.



Leamington Spa :

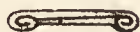
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BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA



HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Alderman MASON (Chairman).

The MAYOR (Mr. Councillor HAWKINS).

Mr. Alderman BAKER.

„ „ FLAVEL.

„ „ HOLT.

„ Councillor ANDREW.

„ „ ATKINSON.

„ „ DAWSON.

„ „ GODDARD.

„ „ JOHNSTON.

Mrs. „ RICE.

Miss „ SARGEAUNT.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Alderman MASON (Chairman).

The MAYOR.

Mr. Alderman FLAVEL.

„ „ HOLT.

„ Councillor ATKINSON.

Mrs. „ RICE.

Miss „ SARGEAUNT.

Mrs. ATKINSON.

„ GOODWAY.

„ WILLINGTON.

„ OLIVE.



Public Health Department,
Hamilton Terrace,
Leamington Spa,
May 1st, 1926.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Royal
Leamington Spa.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to herewith submit to you my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1925.

In accordance with the demands of the Ministry of Health the Report is a "Survey Report" and in addition to the ordinary returns, includes a general survey of the conditions obtaining and improvements carried out during the past 5 years.

I have to record one change in the Staff during the year. Your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Spicer, resigned on June 14th, on obtaining another appointment, and Mr. Shaw was appointed in his place.

I would here take the opportunity to express my great indebtedness to the members of my Staff for their great assistance, as without their co-operation the work in its many branches would have been impossible.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

W. L. GOLDIE.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Estimated Population, middle of 1925	...	...	29,360
Natural Decrease of Population, 1925	...	...	28
Birth-rate	...	...	14·7 per 1,000
Death-rate (Crude)	...	...	15·7 „
Death-rate (corrected for Age and Sex Constitution)	...	...	11·96 „
Infantile Mortality, per 1,000 Births	...	...	62·2
Zymotic Death-rate	...	...	0·27 per 1,000
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate	...	...	0·85 „
Other Tuberculosis Death-rate	...	...	0·30 „
Cancer Death-rate	...	...	1·87 „
Average Age at Death	...	...	59·1 years.
Density of Population per Acre...	...	...	10·42

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	2,816
Population (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	28,941
„ Estimated 1925	...	...	...	...	...	29,360
Number of Private Families (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	7,482
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£205,252
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£793 7s. 7d.

The Borough of Royal Leamington Spa is situated on the adjacent slopes of two hills, between which runs the river Leam. Generally speaking, the sub-soil is porous and is composed of Sand and Gravel; there is Clay in places.

The Climate is equable and well suited for the purpose of a residential town and Spa, the prevailing wind being West. Further information as to the Meteorological Conditions is given at the end of this Report.

The town itself, especially the more modern part, is well planned and laid out, the numerous Forest Trees and Pleasure Grounds entitle it to the eminent position to which it has attained amongst Inland Watering places.

There are few industries in the Borough; in fact, apart from two Factories, the population is mainly concerned in supplying the wants of Residents or Visitors. Roughly speaking, one may divide the population into the following classes :—

(1) Those who reside in the town because of its natural advantages, and who are in a position to reside in any other town should they consider it more desirable.

(2) Those who reside in Leamington Spa and travel daily to the neighbouring industrial centres of Coventry and Birmingham. The number of these has been increased very considerably during recent years, and they influence to a serious extent the problem of house shortage.

(3) Those who supply the wants of Inhabitants and Visitors to the Spa.

(4) Visitors who come to the Spa in search of health. The number of these fluctuates according to the time of the year, being greatest in the Spring and Autumn.

The main facts brought out by the Census of 1921 were dealt with in the Annual Report of 1923.

Briefly summarised, they are as follows:—

There has been an increase of 2,228 in the population, or 8·3% since the last Census. This increase is due to an excess of Births over Deaths of 457 together with a migration into the Town of 1,771 persons.

The proportion of Males to Females remains the same, *viz.*: 2 to 3. The average number in family is slightly lower, being 3·70 as against 3·99.

The number of occupied Females of 12 years of age and over has both absolutely and relatively decreased, being 4,041 out of 14,119, as against 5,784 out of 13,851.

The percentage of persons living in 4—7 rooms remains the same, being 64%, but whereas in 1911, 12·7% lived in 1—3 rooms and 23% in 8 rooms and over, the figures are now practically reversed, being 20% and 16% respectively.

Reviewing the last 5 years. there has been a steady fall in the Birth Rate. The highest figure was reached in 1920 when it was 22·2 per 1,000. In 1925 it fell to 14·7.

The Death-Rate has remained fairly constant at between 13 and 14 per 1,000. In 1925 it rose to 15·7, and for the first time since 1918 exceeded the Birth-Rate.

There has been an increase in the average age at Death for the last three quinquennia. The figures are for 1911—1915, 54 years; 1916—1920, 56 years; and 1921—1925, 58 years.

The Census showed that between the ages of 15 and 45 there were 3,303 married and 4,453 unmarried women.

Averaging the Births of the last 5 years on these figures, the average annual fecundity of the married Female population aged 15—45 is 137 per 1,000, and of unmarried and widowed, 6·5 per 1,000.

Of the 2,032 deaths that have occurred, 890 have been of Males and 1,142 of Females.

Of these, 28% have been attributed to Cerebral Hæmorrhage; Heart Disease or Arterio Sclerosis; 11% to Cancer; and 7% to Tuberculosis (all forms); and 6% to Pneumonia.

7% of the total Deaths have been in Children under one year, and of these, over 40% have occurred in the first four weeks of life.

As regards the chief occupations of the inhabitants, amongst men—3,550 or 43% are metal workers (mainly employed in Coventry), persons employed in Transport and Communication, and Commercial, Finance, and Insurance occupations.

As it is to be expected in an almost purely residential Town, persons engaged in personal service comprise the bulk of the occupied Female population, contributing 53%.

Makers of textile goods and articles of dress, Commercial, Finance, and Insurance occupations, and professional occupations, and Clerks, making up a further 40%.

At the Census of 1921, for the first time persons in England and Wales were asked to give particulars as to the place of their work.

These figures have now been made available by the Registrar-General, and for Leamington are as follows:—

It will be seen, therefore, that the aggregate of inward and outward movements is 4,525, with a net outward daily movement of 1,501, or just over 5% of the total population.

The direction of the emigration and immigration is shown in the subjoined table:—

Enumerated in the Borough but working elsewhere 3013				Working in the Borough but enumerated elsewhere 1512			
viz. : in							
Lancashire	...	...	34	Yorkshire	...	...	28
London...	...	...	54	—			
Staffordshire	...	...	30	—			
Warwickshire	...	...	2622	Warwickshire	...	...	1256
Birmingham C.B.	...	...	254	Birmingham C.B.	...	...	88
Coventry C.B.	...	...	1531	Coventry C.B.	...	...	38
Kenilworth U.D.	...	...	47	Kenilworth U.D.	...	...	41
Rugby U.D....	...	...	68	Warwick M.B.	...	...	549
Warwick M.B.	...	...	429	Southam R.D.	...	...	51
Coventry R.D.	...	...	94	Stratford-on-Avon R.D.	...	...	27
Warwick R.D.	...	...	106	Warwick R.D.	...	...	372
Other parts of England and Wales	...	...	198	Other parts of England and Wales	...	...	228
Outside Eng. & Wales			75				

As regards Poor Law Relief, Leamington is included in the Warwick Union, which consists of the Boroughs of Leamington and Warwick, the Urban District of Kenilworth, and 30 Parishes, of a total rateable value of £468,505, to which Leamington contributes £205,252, or nearly half.

Out-Relief cost the Borough £5,400 for 1925 at a cost per head of population $3/5\frac{1}{2}$ —the average for the last 5 years being £6,010.

During the year, 1,310 persons received Out-Door Relief, and 116 were admitted into the Poor Law Institution.

The system of Scattered Homes for Children came into operation on October 5th, 1901.

Of these Homes there are three in Leamington, viz.: "Barmouth" for 12 Boys; "Fortescue" for 13 Girls; and "Walworth" for 11 Girls.

Gratuitous Medical relief is fairly extensively made use of. The Warneford Hospital (supported mainly by voluntary contributions, including a workpeople's weekly contribution scheme) provides not only for the Town but for a large surrounding area.

There has been a definite increase in the number of both in and out-patients, and by the courtesy of the Secretary I am enabled to give the figures for the last 5 years.

Year.	New Out-Patients.	Out-Patients' Attendances.	In-Patients.
1921	4031	26453	1433
1922	4144	26882	1208
1923	3950	28683	1290
1924	4449	29845	1408
1925	4821	31717	1530

A new Out-Patient Department was opened in 1921, and in addition over £1000 has been spent on improving and bringing up-to-date the X-Ray and Electrical Department.

Free treatment is provided at the School Clinic for minor ailments for Elementary School Children, and by arrangement with the Warneford Hospital, on production of an Order from the School Medical Officer, treatment is available for Ringworm, Defective vision, and Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids. For the two former, treatment is free, for the latter a charge of 2/- per head is made, but this is remitted in necessitous cases.

There is also a Dental Clinic for School Children where a nominal charge of 1/- per case per year is made.

1925.

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF YEAR.

		Total.		Males.		Females.
Births—Legitimate	...	413	...	220	...	193
Illegitimate	...	20	...	9	...	11
Birth-rate	...	14'7				
Deaths	... ..	461	...	203	...	258
Death-rate	...	15'7				

Number of Women dying in or in consequence of Child-Birth—

From Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
From other Causes...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1000 Births—

Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	58'1
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	150'
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	62'3

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	3
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	2

POPULATION.

The Natural decrease of population, expressed by the difference between the number of Births and Deaths, was 28. The population as estimated by the Registrar-General was 29,360, which shows an increase of 100 over that of 1924.

The Census Returns since 1851 are as follows :—

1851	...	15,723
1861	...	17,402
1871	...	20,917
1881	...	22,976
1891	...	26,930
1901	...	26,888
1911	...	26,713
1921	...	28,560

BIRTHS.

433 Births (decrease of 19) were registered during 1925, and their distribution as to Wards is indicated in the following Table. The Birth-rate for 1925 was 14·7 per 1,000. There were 229 Males and 204 Females born, being in the proportion of 114 Males to 100 Females.

TABLE I.

WARDS.	Births.	Birth-rates.	Estimated Population at Middle of Year.
North-East	110	15·8	6,898
South-East	152	16·3	9,281
West	129	15·8	8,122
Milverton and Lillington	42	8·3	5,059
External	—	—	—
	433	14·7	29,360

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

20 Illegitimate Births were registered during the year. This figure and the corresponding rates are compared with those for previous 10 years:—

Year.	All Births.	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate Birth-rate.	Percentage of all Births.
1916	- 442	- 32	- 1·14	- 7·2
1917	- 390	- 39	- 1·26	- 10·0
1918	- 429	- 42	- 1·36	- 9·8
1919	- 456	- 29	- ·90	- 6·3
1920	- 654	- 38	- 1·22	- 5·5
1921	- 546	- 35	- 1·2	- 6·4
1922	- 517	- 36	- 1·25	- 6·9
1923	- 469	- 21	- ·72	- 4·4
1924	- 452	- 33	- 1·12	- 7·3
1925	- 433	- 20	- ·68	- 4·6

MARRIAGES.

The number of Marriages during the year was 181. This includes all marriages in the Churches and all marriages in the Chapels having an authorised parson; but with regard to marriages registered by the Registrar, only including those where one of the contracting parties resided in Leamington. If we could claim them all, the marriage rate would be 6·2 per 1,000 living.

DEATHS.

The number of Deaths registered in this district during 1925 was 471. Of these, 88 were deaths of non-residents. On the other hand, 78 deaths of persons belonging to the Borough were registered elsewhere. The figures thus corrected, the nett number of deaths belonging to the Borough was 461, giving a Death-rate of 15·7 per 1,000.

The necessity for the correction of the Death-rate according to the age and sex constitution of the population is a matter of some importance. The Registrar-General has accordingly, this year, calculated a "Standardizing Factor" based on the census of 1921 for each Urban and Rural District with a population over 10,000. The factor in Leamington is '762 which gives for the Town a corrected Death-rate of 11·96.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN LEAMINGTON SPA IN 1925.

(From General Register Office, Somerset House).

Causes of Death.				Males.		Females.
All Causes	...	...	...	203	...	258
1 Enteric Fever	...	...	...	—	...	—
2 Smallpox	...	...	...	—	...	—
3 Measles	...	...	...	2	...	1
4 Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	...	—
5 Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	...	1
6 Diphtheria	...	...	...	1	...	1
7 Influenza	...	...	...	5	...	8
8 Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	2	...	1
9 Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	1	...	—
10 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	13	...	12
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	5	...	4

Causes of Death.				Males.		Females.
12	Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	23	...	32
13	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	—	...	1
14	Diabetes ...	...	...	1	...	1
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	11	...	21
16	Heart Disease	...	...	34	...	59
17	Arterio-Sclerosis	...	...	7	...	10
18	Bronchitis	...	...	14	...	17
19	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	19	...	16
20	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	1	...	4
21	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	—	...	3
22	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	2	...	—
23	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	1	...	3
24	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	2	...	1
25	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	10	...	4
26	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	—	...	—
27	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	—	...	3
28	Congenital Debility and Malfor- mation, Premature Birth	...	...	7	...	4
29	Suicide	...	...	1	...	—
30	Other deaths from Violence	...	...	9	...	7
31	Other defined Diseases	...	...	32	...	44
32	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	—	...	—

The average age at death was 59·1.

The 254 deaths of persons over 65 years may, with interest, be analysed as follows :—

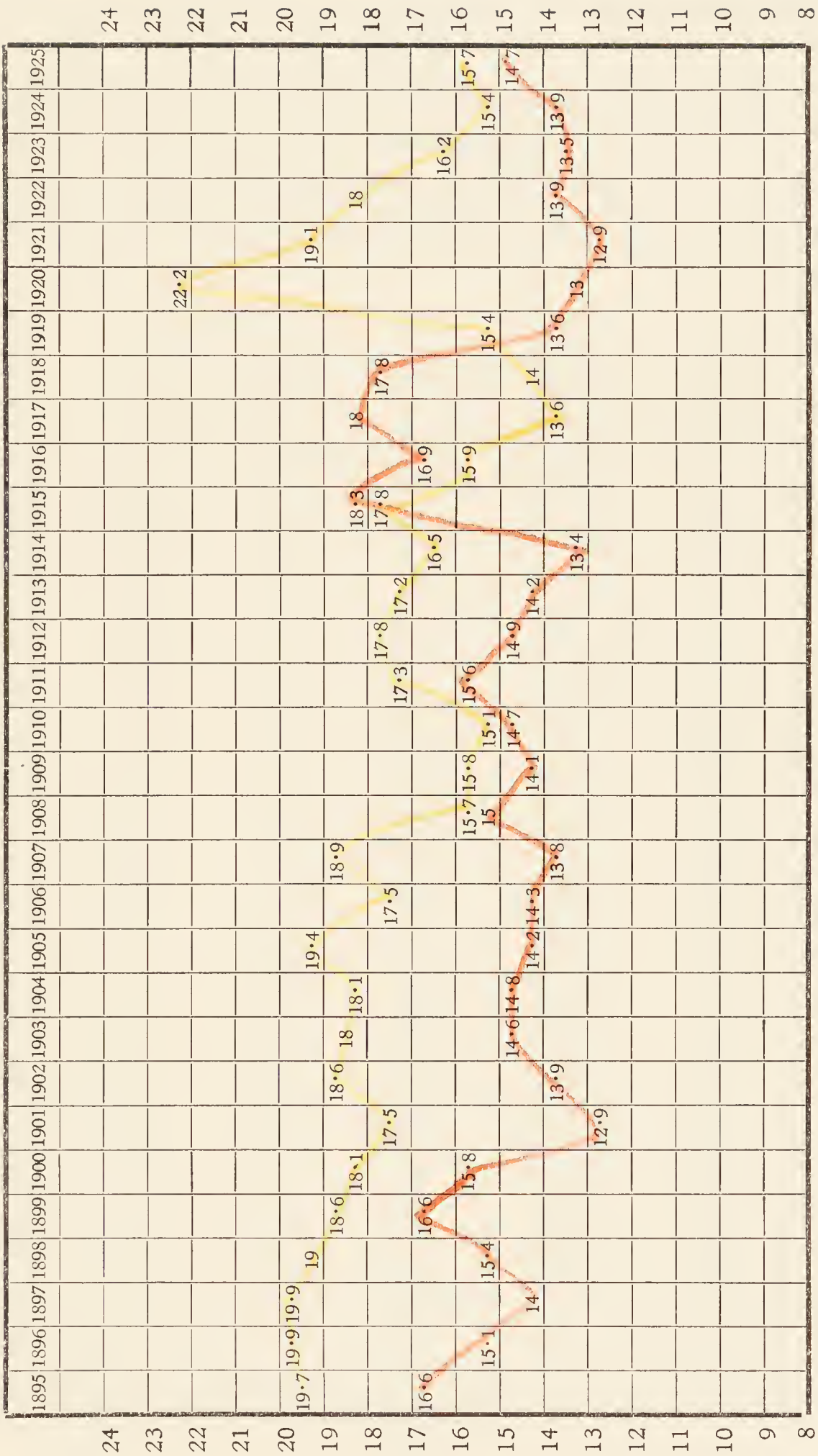
Age at Death : 65-75.		75-85	85 and over.
99	...	116	...
			39

INQUESTS.

48 Inquests were held : 28 on males, and 20 on females. The findings of the Jury were as follows :—

Accidental Deaths	...	...	...	17
Natural Causes	...	...	...	23
Infantile Convulsions	...	...	...	1
Shock	...	...	...	2
Inattention at Birth	...	...	...	2
Manslaughter	...	...	...	3

Chart Showing Birth-Rate (Yellow Line) and Death-Rate (Red Line) per 1,000 in Leamington since 1895.



The Yellow Line shows the Birth-Rate.

The Red Line shows the Death-Rate.

TABLE II.
POPULATION, BIRTH, AND DEATH-RATES
FROM 1896 TO 1925.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	Infantile Mortality.	Zymotic Death-rate.
1896	27,320	19·9	15·1	127·0	0·40
1897	27,320	19·9	14·0	106·6	0·40
1898	27,520	19·0	15·4	145·3	0·90
1899	27,520	18·6	16·6	142·0	0·30
1900	27,700	18·1	15·8	131·3	0·30
1901	26,888	17·5	12·9	99·5	0·20
1902	26,967	18·6	13·9	113·3	0·40
1903	27,017	18·0	14·6	125·2	0·25
1904	27,060	18·1	14·8	123·9	0·18
1905	27,100	19·4	14·2	102·6	0·36
1906	27,140	17·5	14·3	126·0	0·51
1907	27,207	18·9	13·8	112·6	0·22
1908	27,217	15·7	15·0	84·1	0·33
1909	27,252	15·8	14·1	101·8	0·40
1910	27,360	15·1	14·7	74·9	0·44
1911	26,739	17·3	15·8	88·5	0·67
1912	26,690	17·8	14·9	73·3	0·07
1913	26,671	17·2	14·2	80·6	0·63
1914	26,652	16·5	13·4	86·1	0·49
1915	25,912	17·7	18·3	95·6	1·07
1916	27,888	15·9	16·9	74·7	0·14
1917	25,654	13·6	18·0	87·2	0·58
1918	30,730	14·0	17·8	72·2	0·18
1919	29,498	15·4	13·6	52·6	0·06
1920	29,445	22·2	13·0	62·6	00·27
1921	28,560	18·9	12·94	64·1	0·30
1922	28,740	18·0	13·9	58·0	0·24
1923	28 790	16·2	13·5	57·5	0·34
1924	29,260	15·4	13·9	64·1	0·41
1925	29,360	14·7	15·7	62·3	0·27
30 years'	Average	17·3	14·8	93·18	0·34

STILL-BIRTHS.

15 Notices were received from the Borough Treasurer, acting as Registrar of Cemeteries, of which 10 were males and 5 females. The deaths, as far as could be ascertained, were due as follows:— Death of Mother, 1; Breech Presentation, 1; Specific Disease, 2; Premature Birth, 3; Malnutrition of Mother, 1; Physique of Mother, 1; Nephritis of Mother, 2; Unknown, 4.

The percentage of Still-Births to Births was 3·4, a lower figure than for some years.

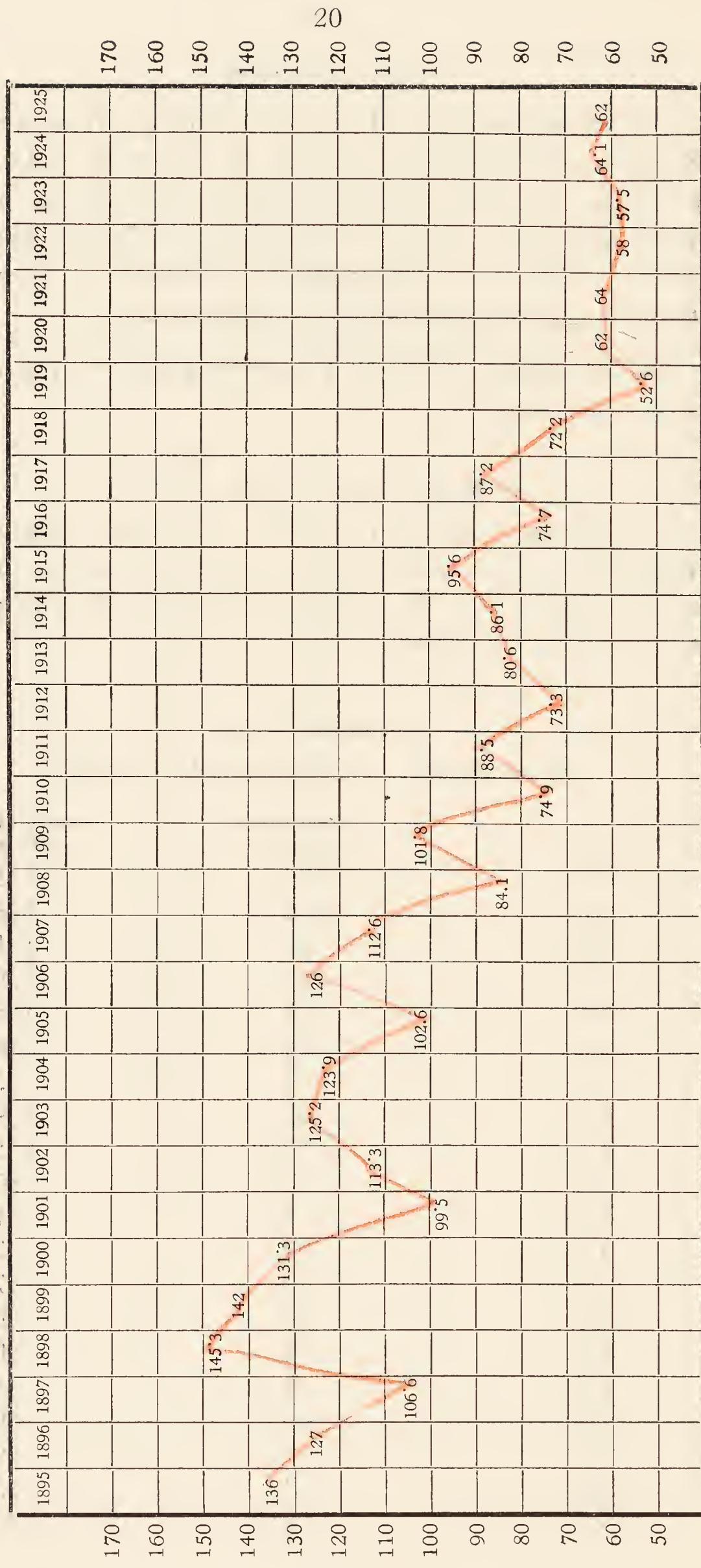
INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infantile mortality rate, 62·3, is less than last year, and compares very favourably with that of the 157 smaller towns, the figure for which is 74. The average rate for the last 30 years, as seen from Table II., is 93·18.

TABLE III.
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Year.		Leamington Spa.		England and Wales.
1906	-	126	-	133
1907	-	112	-	118
1908	-	84	-	121
1909	-	101	-	109
1910	-	74	-	106
1911	-	88	-	128
1912	-	73	-	95
1913	-	80	-	109
1914	-	86	-	105
1915	-	97	-	110
1916	-	75	-	91
1917	-	87	-	97
1918	-	72	-	97
1919	-	52	-	89
1920	-	62	-	80
1921	-	64	-	83
1922	-	57	-	69
1923	-	57	-	69
1924	-	64	-	75
1925	-	62	-	75

Chart Showing Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births in Leamington since 1895.



The total number of deaths under 1 year of age was 27, of whom 3 were illegitimate. Of this number, 8 were neonatal deaths, *i.e.*, children under 4 weeks of age.

The causes of death in these were as follows:—(1) Prematurity, 6; (2) Pneumonia, 1; (3) Want of Attention at Birth, 1.

Of the 5 pairs of twins born during the year, all survived.

TABLE IV.
CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY, 1919 TO 1925.

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total Deaths 7 years.	Rate per 1000 Births
Marasmus... ..	2	4	6	1	1	2	2	18	4·6
Premature Birth	10	15	13	8	8	4	8	66	18·4
Bronchitis... ..	2	3	2	...	1	3	2	13	4·6
Pneumonia ... ..	...	5	3	4	3	3	4	22	9·2
Convulsions	1	2	1	6	1	2	1	14	2·3
Congenital Defects	2	3	2	7	3	6	...	23	...
Diarrhœal Diseases	2	5	4	...	4	3	2	20	4·6
Whooping Cough... ..	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	5	2·3
Overlaying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Measles	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	5	...
Non-Tuberculous Men'gitis	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	7	2·3
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	2·3
Tuberculous Enteritis ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2·3
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	2	2	2	3	2	1	4	16	9·2
Total Deaths below 1 year	24	41	35	32	27	29	27	215	
Rate per 1000 Births	52·6	62·6	64·1	58·0	57·5	64·1	62·3	60·2	

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

(1) *Tuberculosis.* The general control of Tuberculosis is under Warwickshire County Council.

Cases of Pulmonary disease from Leamington are usually sent in the early stages to the Memorial Hospital, Hertford Hill; in the later stages to Bramcote. Non-Pulmonary cases to the Warneford or some other recognised Hospital.

(2) *Maternity.* A Scheme is in force whereby, on a fixed payment per head by the Borough, necessitous cases or cases of difficult labour are admitted to the Warneford Hospital on a recommendation by the Medical Officer of Health.

(3) *Fever.* Heathcote Hospital, situated in the Borough of Warwick, is under the control of the Joint Hospital Board and serves the needs of the Boroughs of Leamington and Warwick, the Urban District of Kenilworth, and the Rural District of Warwick.

There are 83 beds available in the Hospital, which was built in 1888.

(4) *Smallpox.* Fosse Road Hospital, also under the Joint Hospital Board, is situated about 4 miles from the Town, near Harbury, and has accommodation for 18 patients.

Under an agreement, cases are also admitted here from Southam and Daventry.

(5) *Warwick Union and Poor Law Hospital.* This is situated in the Borough of Warwick.

OTHER HOSPITALS, etc.

(1) *The Warneford Leamington and South Warwickshire General Hospital and Bathing Institution.* There are 131 beds allotted as follows:—Medical, 37; Surgical, 54; Children, 19; Maternity, 9; Isolation, 4; Cubicles for paying patients, 8.

(2) *Midland Counties' Home for Incurables.* The object of this Institution is "to give relief by admission to the Home or by pensions to persons of good character who are suffering from chronic or incurable diseases, or incapacity owing to injury or wounds."

There are three classes of patients, *viz.*: (1) Paying Patients, (2) Free Patients, (3) Pensioners. The average number of Pensioners is 55 who each receive £20 per annum.

The number of those accommodated in this institution in 1925 was 113, of whom 47 were free and 66 paying patients.

(3) *The Provident Dispensary, 38, Holly Walk.* This, as its name implies, is partly supported by the contributions of its members.

(4) "*Sunshine House.*" A Home for Blind Babies supported by the National Institution for the Blind, has room for 30 children, who are admitted up to 5 years of age. There is a certificated teacher and the Home receives a Grant from the Board of Education.

*Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants,
and Homeless Children.*

As regards Institutional treatment for Unmarried Mothers, cases of difficult labour are admitted to the Warneford Hospital under the Council's Scheme as is the case with Married Women. There is also an excellent Maternity Ward at the Warwick Poor Law Union Hospital.

Homeless Children taken under the care of the Guardians are usually drafted to one of the Scattered Homes for Children, of which there are 3 in Leamington, and which are capable of accommodating 12 boys and 24 girls.

The Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Homes have a Branch at "St Anne's," Warwick New Road, for 30 girls who are admitted between the ages of 5 and 14 years. After this they are kept for a further 2 years for training as Domestic Servants.

Similarly, "St. Michael's Home," Charlotte Street, under the care of the Sisters of Clewer, takes in between 50 and 55 girls of 13 years of age and upwards for the same purpose.

Both these homes admit much the same class of child, viz.: illegitimate, orphaned, or removed from bad home surroundings. Local children, for obvious reasons, are not accepted, but sent to some other town.

A voluntary organisation, The Leamington and Warwick Girls' Shelter Association, has for some years done much excellent Rescue Work. During the past year 46 cases were dealt with—of which 26 were Maternity cases.

Owing to lack of funds the Home had, unfortunately, to be shut down shortly after the War, but thanks to the effort of the Committee sufficient Funds have been secured to re-start the Shelter at 6, Church Hill. It is in charge of a Lady Superintendent, and is capable of taking in 4 girls.

The work done is of a most valuable character and is carried out most quietly and tactfully.

Up to the present, foster children, of whom there are some 12 to 15 in the Town, have been under the care of the Guardians and have been visited by their inspector, but the work in future will probably devolve on the Local Health Authority, a preferable arrangement as it avoids a multiplicity of visitors, as the majority of these children are brought either to the infant clinic or come under the care of the School Nurse.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) *For Infectious Cases.* All these are removed by Ambulance kept at Heathcote and maintained by the Joint Hospital Board.

(b) *For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.* An Ambulance is provided by the Warneford Hospital. In addition there are three Police hand Ambulances, kept at the High Street and Union Road Police Stations and at the Town Hall.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

(1) *Maternity and Child Welfare.* (Consultation and Treatment), 20, Avenue Road, Fridays 2 to 5 p.m. Under Borough Council.

(2) *School Clinic.* 20, Avenue Road. Under Education Committee.

(a) For Minor ailments—Daily, 9 a.m.

(b) Dental Clinic—Mondays and Thursdays, 2 to 5 p.m.

(3) *Tuberculosis Dispensary*, 6, Portland Street. Under Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee.

Wednesday, 10 a.m. Thursday, 6 p.m.

(4) *Venereal Diseases Clinic*, Warneford Hospital. Under Warwickshire County Scheme.

Men—Saturdays, 7 to 8 p.m.

Women—Tuesdays, 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Inspectors.

G. H. HAMMOND.*|| H. J. SPICER.*|| Resigned June 14th.
W. SHAW.*|| Appointed July 8th.

Health Visitor: Miss EVELYN FREER.†*||¶

Clerk: Miss WEBB.

Public Analysts.

A. BOSTOCK HILL, M.D., D.P.H.

W. T. RIGBY, F.I.C.

Veterinary Inspector: E. RINGER, M.R.C.V.S.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Bacteriologist.

W. L. GOLDIE, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

* Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

|| Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspecting Meat and other Foods.

¶ Three Years General Trained Nurse.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Local Authority have an arrangement with the Leamington and District Nursing Association (affiliated to the Queen Victoria Nursing Association, London), whereby on the payment of a retaining fee of £20, and 6d. a visit, a Nurse is available to look after cases of Pneumonia, Measles, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, etc., in their own homes.

This Association is also available for all members (*i.e.*, Box-Holders) who pay 2d. per week (this sum covering Father, Mother, and all Children up to 16 years of age, also for non-members for a period not exceeding 4 weeks at 3/- per week.

Members of the Provident Dispensary, Old Age Pensioners, and persons receiving Parish Relief, are entitled to the services of the Nurses without payment.

MIDWIVES.

These are under the control of the Warwickshire County Council. At the present time there are 8 qualified Midwives practising in the Town.

In addition there are 11 Nurses connected with various Nursing Homes holding the C.M.B. Certificate, who attend occasional cases.

Pupils are trained at the Warneford Hospital and under the Queen's Jubilee Midwifery Nurse.

CHEMICAL WORK.

The Analysts appointed for the Borough are Messrs. Bostock Hill & Rigby, of Birmingham. Samples from the two sources of Water supply for the Borough are examined quarterly ; other samples as need may arise.

Their work also includes the examination of all samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act.

PARTICULARS AS TO ADOPTIVE ACTS, LOCAL ACTS, AND BYE-LAWS.

	Date of coming into operation.
1. THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889	9th Nov., 1889
2. THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (PREVENTION) ACT, 1890	9th Feb., 1891
3. THE PUBLIC HEALTHS ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1890	12th Oct., 1891
4. THE PRIVATE STREET WORKS ACT, 1892	12th Sept., 1898
5. THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907	9th June, 1908

LOCAL ACTS.

1. LEAMINGTON IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1843,
2. LEAMINGTON PRIORS LOCAL BOARD (EXTENSION OF
 POWERS) ACT, 1868.
3. LEAMINGTON CORPORATION ACT, 1886.
4. LEAMINGTON CORPORATION ACT, 1896.
5. LEAMINGTON CORPORATION ACT, 1902.

BYE-LAWS.

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------|
| 1. | BYE-LAWS AS TO THE DECENT CONDUCT
OF PERSONS USING SANITARY CON-
VENIENCES | October, 1897 |
| 2. | BYE-LAWS WITH RESPECT TO SLAUGHTER
HOUSES | April, 1898 |
| 3. | Ditto REMOVAL OF OFFENSIVE & NOXIOUS
MATTER | June, 1898 |
| 4. | Ditto CLEANSING OF EARTH CLOSETS AND
CESSPOOLS | June, 1898 |
| 5. | Ditto COMMON LODGING HOUSES ... | July, 1898 |
| 6. | Ditto NUISANCES | October, 1898 |
| 7. | Ditto NEW STREETS AND BUILDINGS ... | June, 1899 |
| 8. | Ditto WASTE, CONTAMINATION, etc., OF
THE WATER OF THE CORPORATION ... | June, 1899 |
| 9. | REGULATION WITH RESPECT TO DAIRIES,
COWSHEDS, AND MILK SHOPS | July, 1898 |

CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS, &c.

As noted above, the Local Authority acts in co-operation with the Warneford Hospital in certain classes of Midwifery cases and in the treatment of children of school age for Defective Vision, Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids, and Ringworm.

I have to tender my best thanks to Dr. French, the Tuberculosis Officer, for his ever-ready assistance in examining suspected cases and for securing early removal to a Sanatorium, where a positive diagnosis has been made.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA. WATER.

The Water supply of the town is derived from two sources, (a) The Lillington Well on the Rugby Road, and, (b) The Champion Terrace Well, about three-quarters of a mile from the centre of the town.

For some details of the Wells, I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor.

(a) The Lillington Well was originally 170 feet deep and 8 feet in diameter, with two headings: one driven S.W. for 100 feet; the other S.E. for 110 feet. Seven boreholes were carried to a depth of about 26 feet from the floors of the headings.

In 1909 the Well was deepened 25 feet with a sump 5 feet below, and headings were driven S.W. by W. for 266 feet and S.E. for 103 feet.

There appears to have been somewhat of a fall in the rest level of the water, showing that the natural recharge has hardly kept pace with the quantity of water abstracted.

(b) Champion Terrace Well. The original underground works here consist of a main Well 110 feet deep and 20 feet in diameter, and a pilot Well 108 feet deep connected by a tunnel 50 feet long, at a distance of 101 feet below the surface. A bore-hole is carried from the main Well to a depth of 202 feet, and from the pilot Well to a depth of 230 feet.

In 1886 a heading was driven N.W. by W. for 200 feet, and a subsidiary heading for 100 feet. These headings cut a fissure from which the main supply is still obtained.

In 1894 the main heading was extended to 400 feet, and in 1922 to 636 feet.

Both Wells are sunk in the Water-bearing strata of the new red sandstone, and though undeniably hard the water is pure and excellent for potable purposes. A piped constant service direct to the houses supplies the whole town.

For the distribution of the water supply for domestic purposes, some 38 miles of mains have been laid. In addition, river-water mains have been laid in certain parts of the town for the supply of gardens, garages, etc.

During 1925 the following amount of Water was pumped:—

From Campion Terrace ...	...	161,285,480 gallons
„ Lillington ...	...	124,885,000 „
„ River (through meters only)		21,454,910 „

There has been very little yearly variation in the amount of of daily consumption of water per head. For 1925 it amounted to 26·81 gallons as against 25·76 for the previous year. The average for the last 10 years has been 25·81 gallons.

RIVERS.

The River Leam, which runs through the middle of the town, according to Sir William Dugdale, has “its head in Northamptonshire (about Braunston and Daventrie), entereth Warwickshire between Wolfhamcote and Willoughby. The etemologie appears to be derived from the Greek word *Limne*, which signifies a pool or lake.”

It is joined by the Itchen near Marton, passes through Offchurch and Leamington, and joins the Avon between the Portobello and Warwick Bridges. It is a somewhat sluggish stream and has a muddy appearance, which probably caused the Poet Drayton to call it “The dark-complectioned Leame.”

Dr. W. Jee, Technical Adviser to the Standing Committee on River Pollution, in his report on the Hydrographical condition of the Warwickshire Avon, says:—“The River Leam was examined from a private boat-house in the grounds of Leam House. The River was free from turbidity and exceeded 6 feet in depth. It was 20 yards wide and had little current.

The position where the sample was taken was about 300 yards below the Leamington Sewage Pumping Station, and about half-a-mile above its confluence with the River Avon. The water contained 68 per cent. dissolved oxygen.”

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

The whole town is supplied with an adequate water carriage system for the disposal of sewage.

The sewage is collected into three main sewers which run into a main culvert, which in turn divides into three smaller culverts which discharge into a receiving tank. The sewage from this passes to a pumping well from which it is pumped about a mile and a-half to Heathcote, where it is distributed over the land by broad irrigation.

The total amount of sewage pumped during 1925 was 431,149,369 gallons, which is an increase of 68,000,000 gallons over the amount pumped five years ago.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

With the exception of a few cottages in the Lillington district, the houses throughout the town are supplied with water closets.

SCAVENGING.

House refuse is removed in horse-drawn four-wheeled refuse waggons and is conveyed to a destructor. Tins, etc., are removed, and the remainder burnt.

At the present time a scheme is under consideration for the substitution of horse-drawn vehicles by motor tractors and trailers, and it is hoped by this means to speed-up the collection and to effect a considerable monetary saving.

Fixed receptacles for refuse have been almost wholly abolished, and in the past five years sanitary dust bins have been provided for 378 dwellings.

SANITARY WORK FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

220 complaints were received during the year.

467 Notices were served during the year, of these 124 were statutory.

372 notices were complied with during the year, and 79 are still outstanding.

Some of the notices complied with were outstanding at the end of 1924.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK EXECUTED.

Total number of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	5299
Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	220
Inspections of Work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	1114
Visits in Relation to Notifiable Infectious Diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Visits in Relation to Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	59
Patients removed to Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	46
House Fumigations	...	...	...	...	...	128
Steam disinfections	...	...	...	...	...	130
Notices to Librarian <i>re</i> Infected Houses	...	...	...	...	...	53
Inspections of Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	105
„ Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	132
„ Laundries...	...	...	...	...	...	56
„ Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	41
„ Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	72
„ Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	1463
„ Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	201
„ Food Shops and Premises	...	...	...	...	...	1028
„ Offensive Trades...	...	...	...	...	...	59
„ Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c....	...	...	...	...	...	130
„ Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	...	58
Samples of Foods and Drugs taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	155
Vehicles disinfected under the Swine Fever Order	...	...	...	...	...	220
Samples of Well Water taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	1

DWELLING-HOUSES.

Repaired or made fit for habitation	...	...	...	...	314
Damp-proof courses put in	...	...	...	...	2
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	59
Premises re-roofed	...	...	...	...	—
Floors re-paved	...	...	...	...	18
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	62
Hand-rails to Stairs provided and fixed...	...	...	...	...	2
Wall plaster cleansed and scraped, or repaired and re- newed	...	...	...	...	145
New Earthenware Sinks put in	...	...	...	...	14
New Waste-Pipes provided and fixed	...	...	...	...	18
Sinks repaired	...	...	...	...	7
„ removed	...	...	...	...	8
Sink Waste-Pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ repaired	...	...	...	...	5
External Walls cemented or tarred	...	...	...	...	11
„ pointed up	...	...	...	...	12
Wash-houses—Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	2
„ Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	14
„ Door Frames repaired	...	...	...	...	2
„ Doors provided and fixed	...	...	...	...	2
„ Rain-water Cisterns cleansed	...	...	...	...	5
„ New Pumps provided	...	...	...	...	—
„ Pumps repaired	...	...	...	...	4
„ Ventilators fixed...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Coppers repaired...	...	...	...	...	29
„ Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	2
„ rebuilt	...	...	...	...	1
New Windows provided	...	...	...	...	21
Windows repaired and made to open	...	...	...	...	60
Food Stores repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Yards Paving repaired	...	...	...	...	12
Basement Steps repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Dangerous Walls rebuilt or made safe	...	...	...	...	5
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	15
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	16
New Firegrate provided	...	...	...	...	2
Firegrates repaired or reset	...	...	...	...	43
Chimney repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding Nuisances abated...	...	...	...	...	1

DRAINS, WATER CLOSETS, AND URINALS.

Obstructed Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	27
„ W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
Drains ventilated	...	...	...	...	4
Drains repaired and reconstructed	...	...	...	...	16
Intercepting Traps provided	...	...	...	...	5
Soil-pipes extended or repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Inspection Chambers provided	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ covers provided	...	...	...	...	4
Additional W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	3
Broken Pans renewed	...	...	...	...	11
W.C.'s provided with flushing apparatus	...	...	...	...	15
Flushing Apparatus repaired	...	...	...	...	11
W.C.'s repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	...	29
Additional Gullies provided	...	...	...	...	25
Urinals provided	...	...	...	...	2
Old culverts filled in	...	...	...	...	2
Fresh Air Inlets provided	...	...	...	...	4

ASHPIT ACCOMMODATION.

Ashpits removed	...	...	...	...	—
Ashbins supplied	...	...	...	...	86

WATER SUPPLY.

Houses supplied with water taps over sinks	...	...	...	...	9
Wells closed	...	...	...	...	—

RAIN-WATER SPOUTING.

New spouting provided	...	...	...	...	2
Spouting repaired	...	...	...	...	23

BAKEHOUSES.

Lime-washing	...	...	...	...	9
New established	...	...	...	...	1

WORKSHOPS.

Lime-washing	...	...	...	...	9
W.C.'s defective	...	...	...	...	1

WORKSHOPS (continued).

Additional W.C.'s provided	6
„ Urinals provided	1
Roofs repaired	1

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Lime-washing	5
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OTHER NUISANCES.

Pig-Keeping abated	4
Other Animals	3
Accumulations	8
Smoke	5

OTHER MATTERS.

Smoke Tests	...	...	...	...	17
Water Tests	...	...	...	...	13

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILK SHOPS.

Dung Pits abolished	...	...	...	...	1
Drainage re-established	...	...	...	...	3
Yards levelled and paved	...	...	...	...	3
Chain Pumps repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Notices to lime-wash	...	...	...	...	3

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Repeated observations were made on premises for smoke nuisances. It was not necessary to take any legal action. Complaints were received in respect of one chimney and the nuisance was found to arise from faulty firing and neglect of the stoker. A special steam blast apparatus is installed to ensure, as far as possible, the consumption of smoke from the combustible used.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two common lodging houses in the borough, both situated in Satchwell Street.

Seventy-two visits were made to these premises during the year. The houses were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition. No cases of infectious disease were reported by the keepers during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are two offensive trade premises in the borough, where tripe dressing is carried on.

Frequent visits made showed these premises to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

No. of Boats on Register December 31st, 1925	...	2
No. of Boats inspected during 1925	... ..	58
No. of Boats conforming to Acts and Regulations	...	54
No. of Boats infringing Acts and Regulations	...	4
No. of persons for which Cabins were Registered	...	154
No. of persons occupying Cabins	... ..	130
Details of occupation—Male adults	... ..	75
„ „ Female adults	... ..	30
„ „ Children of school age	...	17
„ „ „ under school age	...	8

DETAILS OF INFRINGEMENTS FOUND AND REMEDIED.

Found.	Infringements.	Remedied.
1	... No registration No. on boat	1
2	... No place of registration on boat ...	2
1	... Defective cooking range	1
—		—
4		4
—		—

WART DISEASE OF POTATOES ORDER, 1914 AND CORKY SCAB OF POTATOES ORDER, 1914.

No cases under these Orders came to the notice of your Inspectors during the year. Allotments and Gardens were kept under observation.

AMERICAN GOOSEBERRY MILDEW ORDER, 1911.

Frequent inspections were made to Greengrocers' Shops and Allotments, and Circulars relating to this Order have been delivered to the chief Greengrocers in the Town.

No signs of the disease were found during the year.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

During the year 22 complaints were received as to nuisances from rats. These premises were visited, and the necessary information given to the occupiers.

NATIONAL RAT WEEK.

During the national rat week and the week following a campaign was organised against rats.

Large posters and hand leaflets were distributed throughout the Borough, particular attention being paid to all Food Shops and premises. In cases where rats were known or particularly suspected to exist, a preliminary notice was sent, together with literature from the Ministry of Agriculture on the Destruction of Rats and Mice.

The Secretaries of all Allotment Associations were circularised in this manner and an appeal was made to them to join in the collective action which was arranged to take place.

By arrangement with the Borough Surveyor poison was laid in the sewers throughout the Borough.

2,453 baits were laid at 402 different points.

Re-inspections showed that out of 1,453 baits 1,219 were taken, or roughly 85%.

SILVER LEAF ORDER, 1919.

No signs of this disease were found during the year.

RAG FLOCKS ACT, 1911.

No samples of Rag Flock were taken during the year as it was found that only certified sterilised flocks were being used.

The danger to health by harbouring dirty rag flocks has been continually impressed upon the upholsterers of the Borough.

FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) ACTS, 1913.

No cases were discovered where Shopkeepers were misleading the Public with regard to the sale of inflammable material.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1920.

Your Inspector, Mr. Jenkins, retired in June, after 33 years' service, and Mr. Hardiman was appointed to the post on July 1st.

The total number of visits paid was 809. Several tradesmen were cautioned for selling after the specified time.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

No cases of Swine Fever or Foot-and-Mouth Disease occurred within the Borough in 1925, and Staite's Cattle Sale was closed only on one day—May 20th.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	97	—	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	114	8	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	—	—	—
TOTAL	211	8	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*:				
Want of cleanliness	13	13	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation ... {	insufficient	1	1	—
	unsuitable or defective	1	1	—
	not separate for sexes	1	1	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ...	—	—	—	—
Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	16	16	—	—

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

OUTWORKERS.

28 visits were made to Outworkers' premises during the year, The premises were found to be clean and properly kept. The usual lists of Outworkers were received.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

In accordance with the Home Office Circular of August, 1920, periodical inspections were made of the Theatre Royal and the Cinema Theatres in the Town.

SCHOOLS.

No Schools had to be closed during the year on account of infectious diseases but medical certificates were granted to 3 Infant Schools owing to low percentage of Scholars, viz.: in January to Clapham Terrace, owing to Mumps; in February to St. Peters, for Mumps and and Influenza, and in October to Shrubland Street owing to Measles.

The Sanitary condition of the Elementary Schools is on the whole good. In all cases they are provided with the Town water supply.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1925.

The taking and reading of Meteorological conditions in the Borough has been continued morning and evening throughout the year. The following instruments are in use :—

AT THE PUMP ROOMS.

- (1) A Standard Fortin Barometer.
- (2) A Self-Recording Barograph.
- (3) A Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder.
- (4) A Wind Vane and Anemometer.

IN THE PUMP ROOM GARDENS.

- (5) A Stevenson's Screen, containing a Hygrometer and a Maximum and 2 Minimum Thermometers.

- (6) One Solar Radiation Maximum Thermometer, Black bulb in vacuo.
- (7) One Solar Radiation Minimum Thermometer, Bright bulb in vacuo.
- (8) One Terrestrial Radiation Thermometer.
- (9) One 8in. Rain Guage (Meteorological Office Pattern) with Measuring Glass.
- (10) One Earth Thermometer at a depth of 1 foot.
- (11) One Earth Thermometer at a depth of 2 feet.
- (12) One Earth Thermometer at a depth of 4 feet.

The Station is recognised by the Meteorological Office. A monthly report was sent throughout the year, and evening reports were sent by telegram. On Sundays the report is telephoned to Birmingham, and then telegraphed from there to London.

EXTREMES FOR THE YEAR.

BAROMETER.—The highest reading (corrected to 32° F. and Mean Sea Level) was 30·70 on 19th January. The lowest reading was 28·66 on 26th February.

TEMPERATURE.—The highest temperature recorded in the shade during the year was 87° on the 22nd July, and the absolute minimum was 17° on 6th February. The mean maximum for the year was 56·1, and the mean minimum for the year 43·0.

SUNSHINE.—As will be seen from Table XIII., there were 1418·6 hours of bright sunshine during the year. This gives a daily average of 3·8 hours. The maximum sunshine for one day was 15·1 hours on 10th June. The month yielding the most sunshine was June, with 246 hours, a daily mean of 7·9 hours.

RAINFALL.—During the year 23·08 inches of rain fell, distributed over 162 days. The wettest month during 1925 was July with 3·57 inches, which was distributed over 11 days. June was the driest month, with only 0·04 in. of rain, which fell on one day only. This is the driest month on record.

MONTHLY NOTES.

JANUARY.—The maximum temperature was 56° on the 3rd and 4th, and the minimum was 27° on the 10th and 12th. The lowest daily maximum was 40° on the 20th, 21st, and 27th, and the highest daily minimum was 49° on the 31st. The total rainfall for the month was 1'69 ins., distributed over 10 days. The prevailing wind was south-west.

FEBRUARY.—The maximum and minimum shade temperatures were 54° on the 9th, and 30° on the 24th respectively. The lowest daily maximum was 42° on the 19th, 21st, and 23rd, and the highest minimum 49° on the 11th. The total rainfall was 2'50 ins., distributed over 21 days. The prevailing wind was south-west.

MARCH.—The maximum shade temperature for the month was 55° on the 9th, and the minimum was 26° on the 13th. The lowest daily maximum was 39° on the 12th, and the highest daily minimum was 47° on the 15th. Rain fell on 14 days, amounting to 0'60 ins. The prevailing wind was south-west. Slight snow fell on 2 days.

APRIL.—The maximum shade temperature was 62° on the 8th and 12th, and the minimum was 30° on the 4th. The lowest maximum was 47° on the 1st, 4th, and 10th, and the highest minimum was 48° on the 8th. Rain fell on 15 days, and totalled 1'82 ins. The prevailing wind was south-west. There were 142'7 hours of sunshine. A gale was recorded on the 16th.

MAY.—The maximum shade temperature for the month was 74° on the 16th. The lowest temperature was 37° on the 1st and 2nd. Rain fell on 17 days, and totalled 1'86 inches. The lowest daily maximum was 54° on the 6th, and the highest minimum was 54° on the 19th. The prevailing wind was south-west. 189'2 hours of sunshine were recorded. Thunder and Lightning were recorded on the 18th.

JUNE.—This was the sunniest month of the year and yielded 246 hours of sunshine, giving a daily mean of 7·9 hours. It was also the driest month on record. Rain fell on 1 day only, viz.: 0·04 ins. on the 26th. The maximum shade temperature for the month was 85° on the 11th, and the minimum 39° on the 3rd. The lowest daily maximum was 58° on the 26th, and the highest daily minimum was 59° on the 12th. 15·1 hours of sunshine were recorded on the 10th. The prevailing wind was east.

JULY.—The maximum temperature was 87° on the 22nd, this being the maximum for the year. The minimum was 45° on the 8th. The lowest daily maximum was 60° on the 27th, and the highest minimum was 64° on the 23rd. Sunshine recorded during the month totalled 157·9 hrs. Rain fell on 11 days, and totalled 3·57 ins. The prevailing wind was south-west. A heavy thunder-storm was recorded on the 23rd.

AUGUST.—The maximum shade temperature was 77° on the 18th, and the minimum was 42° on the 15th. The lowest daily maximum was 61° on the 12th, and the highest minimum 59° on the 5th, 9th, 13th, and 31st. The rainfall was 1·65 ins., distributed over 18 days. The prevailing wind was south-west. There were 144·8 hours of sunshine. Thunder was heard on 5 days.

SEPTEMBER.—The maximum shade temperature was 69° on the 30th. The minimum shade temperature was 34° on the 13th and 14th. The lowest daily maximum was 56° on the 5th and 26th, and the highest minimum was 57° on the 1st. The amount of bright sunshine recorded for the month was 124·1 hours. 2·66 ins. of rain fell, and was distributed over 14 days. The prevailing wind was west.

OCTOBER.—The maximum shade temperature was 68° on the 6th, and the minimum 31° on the 10th and 11th. The lowest daily maximum was 49° on the 14th, and the highest minimum was 59° on the 21st. 91·8 hours of sunshine were recorded during the month. The rainfall was 2·93 ins., and distributed over 15 days. The prevailing wind was south-west.

NOVEMBER.—The maximum shade temperature registered during the month was 60° on the 1st, and the minimum was 37° on the 26th and 27th. The lowest daily maximum was 36° on the 28th, and the highest minimum 49° on the 1st. Rain fell on 12 days, and totalled 1'50 ins. The prevailing wind was north-east. .

DECEMBER.—The maximum shade temperature was 56° on the 29th, and the minimum 17° on the 6th, this being the minimum temperature for the year. The lowest daily maximum was 31° on the 4th, and the highest daily minimum 48° on the 30th. The total rainfall was 2'25 ins., and fell on 14 days. The prevailing wind was south-west.

TABLE XI.
METEOROLOGICAL AVERAGES OF
LEAMINGTON SPA.

For the 45 Years, 1881—1925.

Month.	Means of Barom. 9 a.m.	Air Temperature.		Rainfall.	
		Max.	Min.	Inches.	Days.
January ...	29·89	45·4	34·7	2·15	18·1
February ...	29·80	46·1	35·2	1·60	13·4
March ...	29·88	49·4	36·1	1·90	16·7
April ...	29·94	54·2	38·5	1·93	14·6
May ...	29·91	63·5	45·3	1·90	13·4
June ...	30·06	67·5	49·2	1·29	10·2
July ...	29·89	70·1	52·8	2·58	13·6
August ...	29·84	68·9	52·3	2·39	15·2
September	29·96	63·7	47·5	2·01	12·4
October ...	30·00	57·9	41·7	2·32	14·0
November	29·88	47·5	35·3	1·78	14·7
December	29·79	47·7	36·1	2·60	18·6
Means and Totals ...	29·90	56·8	42·0	24·45	174·9

TABLE XII.
PREVAILING WINDS AND NUMBER OF DAYS
PER MONTH.

(Observations taken at 9 a.m.)

YEAR 1925.

		Calm	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
January ...	...	11	...	...	3	...	2	10	3	2
February...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	18	4	3
March ...	...	6	1	5	5	...	...	7	3	4
April ...	...	5	...	5	...	2	1	9	3	5
May ...	...	3	...	...	...	6	1	14	6	1
June ...	...	5	4	6	7	1	1	1	3	2
July ...	...	7	2	...	5	2	2	10	2	1
August ...	...	6	1	1	3	1	3	12	2	2
September	...	1	3	...	...	3	8	5	9	1
October ...	...	16	...	3	2	...	2	6	1	1
November	...	2	1	8	2	2	4	6	...	5
December	...	16	...	1	...	...	1	7	6	...
Totals ...	...	80	12	29	28	17	25	105	42	27

TABLE XIII.
TABLE OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, LEAMINGTON SPA, 1925.
Latitude 52° 18' N. Longitude 1° 30' W.

Month.	Means of Barom. 9 a.m.	AIR TEMPERATURES.						EARTH TEMPERATURES.			Direction of the prevailing Wind.	Rainfall.		Sunshine.
		Absolute Temperatures.										Inches.	Days.	
		9 a.m.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.	At 1 foot.	At 2 feet.		At 4 feet.		
January ...	30·15	41·6	47·2	36·3	56 on 3rd & 4th	27 on 10th & 12th	39·5	...	47·5	S.W.	1·69	10	39·7	
February ...	29·62	44·1	45·7	39·0	54 „ 9th	30 „ 24th	42·5	...	46·9	S.W.	2·50	21	70·2	
March ...	30·21	43·2	47·5	37·7	55 „ 16, 17, & 18th	26 „ 13th	44·6	...	46·4	S.W.	0·60	14	86·5	
April ...	29·86	48·0	53·1	40·2	62 „ 8th & 12th	30 „ 4th	48·5	...	48·8	S.W.	1·83	15	142·7	
May...	29·77	53·6	67·0	46·5	74 „ 16th	37 „ 1st & 2nd	58·5	...	53·3	S.W.	1·86	17	189·2	
June ...	30·05	58·5	69·0	49·0	85 „ 11th	39 „ 3rd	64·5	...	57·8	E.	0·04	1	246·0	
July...	29·92	62·9	72·0	54·4	87 „ 22nd	45 „ 8th	67·5	...	60·3	S.W.	3·57	11	157·9	
August ...	29·97	60·7	68·0	52·9	77 „ 18th	42 „ 15th	64·9	...	61·3	S.W.	1·65	18	144·8	
September ...	30·02	53·9	60·3	51·0	69 „ 30th	34 „ 13th & 14th	57·0	...	57·9	W.	2·66	14	124·1	
October ...	29·92	53·4	58·6	44·6	68 „ 6th	31 „ 10th & 11th	52·3	...	56·2	S.W.	2·93	15	91·8	
November ...	30·00	38·2	44·0	33·4	60 „ 1st	37 „ 26th & 27th	41·9	...	52·0	N.E.	1·50	12	84·1	
December ...	29·76	37·4	41·2	31·6	56 „ 29th	17 „ 6th	36·5	...	46·0	S.W.	2·25	14	41·6	
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·08	162	1418·6
Means ...	29·85	49·6	56·1	43·0	...	...	51·5	...	52·7	...	...	...	...

HOUSING.

1.—GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

(a) *Extent of Shortage of Houses.*

In 1919, in a survey under the Housing and Town Planning Act, it was estimated that there was a need for 529 houses. This number was reduced by the Housing Commissioner to 369. The reduction was accepted, although it was realized that the number allowed was inadequate.

(b) *Measures taken or contemplated to meet this shortage*

To meet the shortage, the Council, in 1920, purchased land in Leicester Street, and, in the following year, on Tachbrook Road. On the former site, 34 houses were erected; on the latter, 132. These were completed and occupied by 1922. In 1924, a further 29 acres of land, on a property known as Rushmore Farm, was acquired. Four acres of this were added to the Eagle Recreation Grounds and on the remainder it is hoped to erect approximately 260 houses.

A start has been made with a scheme for 60 houses. Of these, 4 were finished in 1925.

In addition, four plots of land have been sold for the erection of "Subsidy" Houses, and these are nearing completion. To the Government grant of £75 has been added a local grant of £25 per house, and efforts are being made to popularize this method of dealing with the housing shortage.

Building by private enterprise has been almost at a standstill, and only 35 houses have been built in the last five years. There does not appear, however, to be much prospect of increase in this direction, especially of houses that can be economically let to persons of the working classes.

A certain number of large houses have been converted into flats, but many of them are so constructed as not to lend themselves to very satisfactory adaption.

(c) *Information as to any change in population.*

There has been practically no change in the character of the population, and under existing circumstances all that appears probable is a continuation of the fall in the birth-rate together with—for some years, at any rate—an increase in the average age at death.

II.—OVERCROWDING.

1.—*Extent.*

It will be seen, therefore, that without taking into consideration the increase of population, and the fact that a certain number of houses just passed in 1919 as fit for human habitation are now, six years later, quite unsuitable, there still remains a deficit of 154 houses on the very low estimate of shortage allowed by the Housing Commissioner after the survey.

Taking these points into consideration, together with the fact that there is a waiting list of some 500 applicants for Council Houses, my own estimate is that there is a need of at least 400 new working-class dwellings in the town.

2.—*Causes.*

Taking parlour and non-parlour types together, the average cost of the 164 houses erected by the Council on the Leicester Street and Tachbrook Road sites was approximately £1,125 each; the lower actual building cost on the latter site being counter-balanced by the extra expenditure on road-making, laying-out, and sewerage. The rents of these vary from 8/6 to 13/- a week, or (roughly) £22 to £34 a year, representing a return of 2 to 3 per cent. on the original outlay, which from an economic standpoint is thoroughly unsound, and which renders building of this type of house by private enterprise an impossibility.

On the other hand, the rates on these houses vary from 3/2 to 5/- per week, which to a tenant means he has to pay 11/8 to 18/- a week for house-room, which in the majority of cases is considerably more than he can properly afford out of his weekly earnings. His only method of meeting this high cost is to take in a lodger, and the vicious circle of overcrowding is again introduced.

Apart from the actual shortage of houses, a possible cause of local overcrowding is the proximity of Leamington to two large and easily accessible industrial centres—Birmingham and Coventry—to both of which towns there is a large daily exodus. In fact, the town is by these people largely used as a bedroom.

Further, as in every other town, there is a class who prefer to spend the minimum on housing accommodation, with all the discomforts overcrowding entails, in order to have more to spend in other directions.

Another cause that has had some bearing on the problem was the enthusiasm for early marriage during the latter war and earlier post-war period, accompanied—at first, at any rate—by a high birth-rate.

Many of the younger men returned without any trade at their command or any prospect of regular employment. The girls, with the shutting down of war factories, etc., found their source of income cut off. As a result, in many cases these young couples have been unable to find homes, and have continued to live with one or other of their relatives.

Aliens admitted from various countries add a certain number to increase this evil.

3.—*Measures taken or contemplated for dealing with overcrowding.*

The Council's scheme for building 260 houses on Rushmore Farm has been alluded to above.

Beyond this, there does not seem much prospect of any considerable number of new houses being erected of the class of which there is such urgent need.

4. During the period under survey, 5 cases of overcrowding were dealt with and the nuisance abated. One of those cases occurred in 1925, and was as follows :—

A three-roomed cottage contained two bedrooms and one living-room, housed the tenant—a widow—two men and their wives and four children, and an adult girl of 20 years of age.

III.—FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(a) *General standard of Housing in the Area.*

On the whole, probably the general standard of housing compares favourably with the rest of the country. As compared with a large number of other towns Leamington is not old in years, and is laid out more or less in conformity with modern ideas, roads being broad and straight, many open spaces, cess-pits and earth closets practically non-existent, and has an adequate water carriage system for the disposal of sewage.

(b) *General character of defects found to exist in Unfit Houses.*

Broadly speaking, unfit houses fall into one of three classes.

Firstly, that type of house (often originally badly built) that has been repaired so far and so often that it is difficult to find more than the skeleton of the original building, to which any repairs can only be of a very temporary character and for which the only real remedy is demolition. The only excuse for the continued use of this type of dwelling is the absolute shortage of houses.

The second class includes those in which the general framework is still capable of lasting for some years, but much of the roofing, plastering, woodwork, etc., has perished from old-age or the lack of care in putting the house in order at a time when the repairs were comparatively trivial, and which now require the disbursement of a considerable sum of money to render habitable.

Thirdly, the class that requires a certain small annual outlay to keep in a reasonable condition.

(c) In a small number of cases bad tenants may have caused a certain amount of damage and deterioration, but on the whole I do not consider that this comprises a large number of cases, as this class nearly always gravitates to the lowest type of slum property, where the condition of affairs is already about as bad as it can be.

In pre-war days it was a common custom for persons of a certain class to invest their savings in the purchase of small working-class property, with a view to living on the rentals on their retirement from active life. The income from this source nowadays

barely covers their own personal expenses and leaves very little margin to spend on the upkeep of the property, taking into consideration the enormously-increased cost of repairs, especially in connection with the second type of house to which allusion has been made above.

(d) *General action taken as regards Unfit Houses under (a) Public Health Acts and (b) The Housing Acts.*

UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1489
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1909	193
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	82
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1441

II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1098
--	------

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. *Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	154
--	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) by owners 	123
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	7
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ...	Nil.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 	119
(2) Number of houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) by owners 	118
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders 	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 	3
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit 	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 	1
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 	1

(3) *Difficulties found in remedying Unfitness.*

Demolition, though frequently urged by casual observers, is at the present time practically out of the question. A house requiring demolition is usually one of a Court or Row, all of which are in much the same condition, and the pulling down of one or two would inevitably cause the remainder to fall down of their own accord.

To demolish a whole Court would necessitate finding accommodation for a large number of persons who are only just able to pay the lowest rentals. I cite two instances :

- (a) A row of 6 houses inhabited by 33 adults and 13 children.
- (b) A Court of 10 houses inhabited by 31 adults and 26 children.

The rentals paid for these dwellings vary from 3/3 to 6/- a week inclusive of rates, an amount for which it would be impossible to provide alternative accommodation.

Assuming, which is doubtful, that accommodation could be provided at an inclusive rate of 8/- per week, it is extremely unlikely that existing tenants could or would accept the exchange.

No one can possibly uphold the present condition of affairs, but one is obliged to confess that wholesale closure would probably entail still greater evils than those that at present obtain. Even if a Closing Order for a Court could be obtained and demolition ensued, there is no great probability—certainly no certainty—that the owner of the property could afford to erect new dwellings, and it is a practical certainty that if new houses were erected they would not be re-inhabited by the class that had been ejected, as they could not be let at the present rentals.

On the whole, therefore, it would appear preferable that efforts should be made to build as many small houses as possible that could readily be let to a large class who at present are paying inordinate prices for so-called furnished rooms.

The majority of this class are genuine workers, living—especially when on the upper floors of oldish houses—under circumstances of extreme discomfort as regards water supply, w.c. accommodation, cooking, etc., particularly if they have children.

The rentals they pay for two or three rooms are excessive and often considerably more than they would pay for a Council house, and they would not only be willing but able to move if accommodation were available.

As regards repairs, a good deal has been effected.

An attempt has been made to survey certain areas more or less methodically, and to get essential defects remedied.

Where several houses have been found to be the property of the same owner, a fair time limit for the completion of the work has been allowed, and on the whole the response has not been bad.

One of the greatest difficulties to contend with is where the owners have but little income apart from the rentals they get from this class of property. Owing to its condition they have been unable to raise the rents, while at the same time their own cost of living has materially increased.

A further difficulty, and one that also applies to building new houses with any degree of rapidity, is the shortness of bricklayers and plasterers, who with the work already going on in the town, are usually fully occupied.

(4) As stated under "The Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough," there is an adequate constant water supply, and a water carriage disposal of sewage for the whole town. Refuse is collected and disposed of by burning in a destructor.

IV.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

During 1925 no complaints were received or representations made or action taken in regard to unhealthy areas.

Only two applications were received under the Rent Restriction Acts. In both cases certificates were given that the premises were not reasonably fit for human habitation.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

The general arrangements for the supply and distribution of Milk in the Borough may be considered adequate.

71 samples of Milk were examined during the course of the year, the results of which will be found under Section (e).

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILK SHOPS.

Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922, and Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milk Shops Order, 1925.

The number of persons registered under the above are as follows :—

Cow-keepers who are also Purveyors of Milk	8
Retail Dairymen and Milk Purveyors	... 70

During the past year 1 producer and 18 retailers of Milk were placed on the Register—in all cases after the inspection of premises had proved satisfactory.

There were no cases in which producers or retailers withdrew or were removed from the Register.

The number of inspections of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shops totalled 201.

Attention was called to some minor contraventions of the Regulations, which were rectified.

No applications were received for licenses for the sale of Milk under Special Designations, classified as in the Fourth Schedule (Special Designations) Order, 1923 ; and there have been no refusals or revocations of registration of retailers or of licenses for graded Milk.

All milch cows (which number between 90 and 120) in the Borough have been periodically inspected by the Veterinary Inspector, but no cases of disease have been reported.

(b) MEAT.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—The number of Slaughter houses in the Borough is as follows:—

		In 1920	In January, 1925	In December, 1925.
Registered ...	...	15	13	13
Licensed ...	...	6	6	5

One slaughter-house in No. 2. District was closed during the year. The total number of inspections made by your Inspectors to these premises was 1,463.

During the past 5 years several butchers have been persuaded to adopt the humane killer.

It has been unnecessary to take legal proceedings against any of the butchers as all unsound meat has been voluntarily surrendered.

DISEASED AND UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED.

Apples, 1 tin	...	...	...	Decomposition
Beef, thin Flank, 5lbs.	...	...	...	Tuberculosis
Beast's head	...	...	...	"
Bovine livers, 2	...	...	...	Distoma Hepaticum and Cirrhosis
Beasts' Carcase and Offals	...	...	...	Generalised Tuberculosis
"	"	...	...	Tuberculosis
"	"	...	...	Emaciated and Dropsical
Beef, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	...	...	...	Decomposition
Beef, 1 tin	...	...	...	"
Beef, Sirloin	...	...	...	"
Beast's Liver	...	...	...	Cirrhosis
Dabs, 14lbs.	...	...	...	Decomposition
Kippers, 28lbs.	...	...	...	"
Mutton, Breast	...	...	...	"
Milk, 3 tins	...	...	...	"
Ox-tails, 3	...	...	...	"
Pigs' Carcase and Offals	...	...	...	Tuberculosis
Pig's Head and parts of fore and hind quarters	...	...	...	"
Pork and Pig Offals, 240lbs.	...	...	...	"

Pork and Pig Offals, 116lbs.	...	Peritonitis and Uraemia
Pigs' Plucks, 2	... ..	Congested
Pig's Head and parts of fore-quarters		Tuberculosis
Pig's Head...	... ..	„
Pigs' Kidneys, 14lbs.	... ..	Decomposition
Pigs' Plucks and Offals, 2	...	Tuberculosis
Sheep's Livers, 2	... ..	Echinococcus
Sheep's Carcase and Offals	...	Emaciated and Dropsical
Sheep's Lungs	... ..	Congested
Sheep's Carcase and Offals	...	Unwholesome
Soup, 2 tins	... ..	Decomposition
Tongue, 2 tins	... ..	„

NEW MEAT REGULATIONS.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations came into force on the 1st day of April, 1925.

Although these Regulations take up a large amount of the time of the Inspectors they have, undoubtedly, facilitated the inspection of animals after slaughter, as they require that notification of the time and place of slaughter shall be given to the Local Authority of all animals intended for human consumption.

These inspections have been made as soon after slaughter as possible, but up to the present time no arrangements have been made for meat marking.

Further, the Regulations require that steps shall be taken by vendors of meat and certain other foods to guard against the contamination of such foods by dust, dirt, flies, etc.

Although differences of opinion have arisen with regard to the interpretation of this part of the Regulations, especially with regard to the necessity, or otherwise, of closed shop fronts, your Inspectors have endeavoured to deal with each case on its merits, having due regard to weather conditions and situation of premises, and by informal action have obtained compliance therewith.

There is no public slaughter house in the Borough.

(c) OTHER FOODS.

BAKEHOUSES.—The number of these on the register is 38, of which 4 are underground bakehouses.

During the year 134 inspections have been made of these premises with the following results:—

Defects found	...	...	...	10
Notices served	...	...	...	8
Nature of defect—				
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	9
Defective Sanitary accommodation				1

All defects were remedied.

There have been no cases of food poisoning reported in the Borough during the year.

Two cases of Bakers' Dermatitis were brought to my notice. In both cases the men concerned took up other occupations on recovery.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The following samples were taken and submitted for analysis during the year :—

			Formal.		Informal.		Totals.
Apples (Jonathans)	...	...	—	...	9	...	9
Butter	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
Butter (Salted)	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
Cheese	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
Cheese (Cheddar)	...	...	—	...	3	...	3
Cream	...	...	3	...	10	...	13
Chocolate	...	...	—	...	3	...	3
Coffee ...	...	...	—	...	4	...	4
Chicken and Ham Paste		...	—	...	1	...	1
Flour	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
Lard	...	...	—	...	5	...	5
Margarine	...	...	2	...	5	...	7
Milk ...	...	...	59	...	12	...	71
Milk (Sterilised)	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
Milk (Separated)	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
Milk (Condensed)	...	...	—	...	1	...	1
Oatmeal	...	...	—	...	7	...	7
Prescriptions	...	...	—	...	2	...	2

			Formal.		Informal.		Totals.
Suet (Beef)	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
Sausage	...	...	2	...	3	...	5
Sausage (German)	...	...	—	...	1	...	1
Sponge Cake	...	...	—	...	6	...	6
Salmon and Shrimp Paste	...	...	—	...	2	...	2
Vinegar	...	...	—	...	3	...	3
Wine (Non-alcoholic)	...	...	—	...	3	...	3
			—		—		—
			73		82		155
			—		—		—

Of the seventy-one samples of Milk, sixty-five were found to be genuine. Six were found to be deficient in fat to an extent varying from 6% to 43%.

The sample which proved to be deficient in fat to the extent of 43% was taken from a local vendor but from information received it appeared to be milk as received directly from a farmer outside the Borough. In consequence, a formal sample was taken from the farmer in course of delivery and proved to be deficient of 16% of fat. One of the parts of the formal sample became broken in transit to the Borough Analyst and no legal proceedings were taken. The retailer was cautioned.

One sample taken from a vendor was 13% deficient in fat. A sample from the farmer who supplies this vendor was taken in course of delivery and proved to be deficient of 10% of fat. Three “appeals to the cow” were made in this case and the samples were found to be genuine although two were down to the limit in fat and also solids not fat. The farmer appeared before the Health Committee and was cautioned. The vendor was also cautioned as to future supplies.

One sample was found to be 6% deficient in fat and in this case the vendor was cautioned.

Two samples of Sausage contained 3.5 and 8.3 grains per pound of Boric Acid Preservative respectively.

One informal sample of sausage contained 49 grains per pound of Boric Acid. A subsequent formal sample from the same vendor contained Boric Acid to the extent of 28 grains per pound.

One sample of Salmon and Shrimp paste contained 6·5 grains per pound of Boric Acid.

One informal sample of wine sold as Non-alcoholic wine contained Alcohol equal to 21% of proof spirit. On a formal sample being attempted the vendor declared that this wine was non-alcoholic.

Two samples of Jonathan Apples contained 1/40th and 1/20th of a grain of arsenic per pound, respectively. It was found that separate apples in the same sample varied very considerably in arsenical contamination. In the sample in which one apple contained arsenic to the extent equal to 1/20 of a grain per pound, another apple contained only 1/150th of a grain per pound.

All the greengrocers in the Borough were circularised with reference to this matter and on the precautions to be taken before the sale of such apples.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS.

No cases of condensed milk which were not labelled in accordance with the Regulations came to the notice of your Inspectors during the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT 1922. (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS).

One application to sell "Grade A" was granted during the year, a Retailer's Licence being issued.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS), 1912 and 1917.

1. Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	(a) Number of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative		(b) Number in which Preservative was reported to be present and Percentage found in each sample	
Milk	...	73	...	Nil.
Cream	...	11	...	5
				0·33%, 0·15%, 0·28%, 0·23%, 0·37%

Boric Acid was the Preservative used in each case.

Vendors appeared before the Health Committee and were cautioned as to future supplies. Subsequent samples proved to be genuine.

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(1)	Correct Statements made	2
(2)	Statements incorrect ...	Nil.
(3)	Percentage of Preservative found in each sample	Percentage stated on Statutory label
	0·1%	0·5%
	0·1%	0·4%

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(1)	Above 35 per cent.	...	2
(2)	Below „	...	—

(c) Instances where, apart from analysis, the requirements as to labelling or declaration of Preserved Cream in Article V. (1), and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed.

During 1925, 1 sample bore a label stating that the Cream contained not more than 0·5%. The vendor was cautioned.

(3) There were no cases in which thickening substances were added to Cream or to Preserved Cream.

Of the seventy-three samples of Milk, three were found to contain an excessive amount of extraneous dirt, viz.: 12, 24, and 30 parts per 100,000. These three samples, however, were “appeals to the cow” and had not been strained.

Two samples of Milk had a faint pinkish colour. Tests were made upon these for Blood, Chromogenic Bacteria, Analine Dyes, and Mineral Matters, with negative results. Subsequent formal samples from the same source proved to be of good quality and free from colouring matter.

Two informal samples of Cream contained 0·33% and 0·15% respectively of Boric Acid Preservative and were not labelled as Preserved Cream.

In the first case a formal sample was purchased through an agent, and although not labelled, contained 0·28% of Boric Acid. The vendor appeared before the Health Committee and was cautioned.

In the second case a formal sample was also obtained through an agent, and although the sample was not labelled, it proved to contain 0·23% of Boric Acid. This vendor was also cautioned.

One informal sample of Cream not sold as Preserved Cream contained 0·37% of Boric Acid. A formal sample from the vendor concerned contained 0·1% of Boric Acid and bore an obsolete label. This vendor was also cautioned.

Subsequent samples from these vendors were genuine.

The average composition of milk for each quarter was as follows:—

Quarter ended March	...	Solids not fat	...	8·80%
		Fat	...	3·90%
„ „ June	...	Solids not fat	...	8·9%
		*Fat	...	2·9%
„ „ September	...	Solids not fat	...	8·72%
		Fat	...	3·68%
„ „ December	...	Solids not fat	...	9·0%
		Fat	...	4·84%

*During this quarter four samples of Milk were found to be deficient in Fat to the extent of 43%, 16%, 13%, and 10%.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1921—1925.

		Total Cases Notified		Cases Admitted to Hospital		Deaths
Small-pox ...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Scarlet Fever	...	232	...	208	...	1
Diphtheria ...	...	137	...	128	...	6
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)		56	...	27	...	1
Puerperal Fever	...	7	...	4	...	5
Pneumonia ...	...	225	...	—	...	126
Encephalitis Lethargica		28	...	11	...	9

Scarlet Fever has been of an extremely mild type, not only evidenced by the low mortality, but also by the absence of serious complications. The real cause of the one death recorded was Cerebellar Tumour, from which the child had been suffering for some considerable time.

The Diphtheria mortality will be considered later in dealing with admission to the Joint Hospital Board Hospital.

Antitoxin can be obtained at any time by practitioners free of cost so that early serum treatment is always available.

The only epidemic that occurred was one of Paratyphoid in 1923. Between July 15th and October 16th of this year 44 cases were notified in the Town, and a further 42 in the surrounding districts. The disease was of a mild type, and only two deaths were recorded (one a Leamington case).

Although the evidence was not absolutely conclusive it strongly pointed to a carrier employed in a confectionery business, at any rate on the removal of the girl from her work the outbreak abruptly terminated.

Encephalitis Lethargica notifications numbered 28, but undoubtedly some mild cases were missed. The mortality rate was high, being 32%. Of the deaths, two were notified after death, one died between 2—3 years after the initial attack, and one nearly a year after notification. The remaining 5 deaths were all acute cases and died within 10 days of the diagnosis being made.

A serious feature of the cases that have survived is the damage left, especially in children.

Of the 8 survivors under 15 years of age, only one can be said to have fully recovered, one has gone abroad, and of the remaining 6 one has had to be sent to Inval Reformatory School; two are of the progressive Parkinsonian type and unable to attend school; and three have become very changed in disposition—lazy, idle, restless, and unable to concentrate.

Since notification of all forms of Tuberculosis was made compulsory in 1913, 724 cases have been notified.

These 724 cases notified since 1913 have been grouped in the respective Wards in which they were at the time of notification, with the following result:—

Ward	N.E.	S.E.	W.	L. & M.
% of Total Population	23	31	29	17
Persons per Acre	22·4	11·6	15·6	4·2
Rooms per person	1·28	1·38	1·43	1·81
% Notifications of Tuberculosis	25	36	28	11

Of the cases notified, 324 are dead, 138 have left the Town, and 149 are still under observation.

In the last 5 years the number of notifications has been 233, and the total deaths during the same period 141. There appears to be a slight fall in the deaths per 1,000, as the figures for the last 5 years have been respectively 1·57, 1·07, '92, '81, and 1·15. On the other hand as regards death from Cancer, there would appear to be a slight increase, the rates being respectively 1·57, 1·31, 1·63, 1·57, 1·87.

No cases of Malaria, Dysentery, or Trench Fever have been notified in the Town.

Arrangements are in force whereby Swabs for suspected cases of Diphtheria, etc., and Sputa are examined. At the Municipal Laboratory during the period under consideration, 1068 specimens have been reported on.

From the returns of the Vaccination Officer, only 847 of the 2,547 babies registered, or just one-third have been vaccinated, a deplorable condition of affairs.

No vaccinations or re-vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

	Total Cases.	Deaths.
Measles	693	8
Whooping Cough	329	11
Mumps	493	—
Chicken-Pox	383	—

The above are the numbers of cases notified to the Health Department by School Teachers, the School Nurse, and Health Visitor. Undoubtedly a very much larger number of cases occurred especially as it was known that small epidemics occurred in Private Schools.

In November and December, 1922, and January and February, 1923, Measles was very prevalent, and in these 4 months 335 cases were notified; while in the latter months of the year Chicken-Pox attacked the Infants' Schools, giving rise to over 200 cases.

In 1924, Whooping Cough appeared in Elementary Schools, and in the first three months of the year 175 cases were reported; while in 1925, in January, February, and March, there was an epidemic of Mumps—335 children being attacked.

General Practitioners reported that Influenza was very prevalent towards the end of 1924, but in the past 5 years only 50 deaths have been ascribed to this disease.

Steam disinfection of Clothing, Bedding, etc., is undertaken at the Municipal disinfectory, and rooms are disinfected after the removal of cases of Infectious Disease and after deaths from Tuberculosis and, when asked for, after deaths from Cancer.

HEATHCOTE HOSPITAL.

I append some figures for the last 5 years as to the admissions into the Joint Board's Infectious Diseases Hospital at Heathcote.

The Hospital serves the needs of the Boroughs of Leamington and Warwick, the Urban District of Kenilworth, and the Warwick Rural District, with a population at the last Census of 55,099.

			Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric.	Other Diseases.
Leamington	...	...	208	128	17	3
Warwick	...	...	70	27	4	1
Kenilworth	...	...	27	22	8	—
Warwick Rural District			102	28	12	1
			<hr/> 407	<hr/> 305	<hr/> 41	<hr/> 5

Only two deaths occurred among the Scarlet Fever cases, the real cause of death as noted above was in one case Cerebellar Tumour ; in the other it was Pneumonia, so that *per se* the Death-Rate from Scarlet Fever was nil.

There were 12 deaths from Diphtheria giving a Death-Rate of 6%, but it should be pointed out that of these deaths 5 occurred within a few hours of admission, the patients being practically moribund when brought to the Hospital, and 3 more within 24 hours.

Among the 41 Enteric patients (all with one exception cases of Paratyphoid) there were two deaths.

The other diseases admitted were 3 of Encephalitis Lethargica (2 of whom died); 1 of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis; and 1 of Rubeola.

As regards return cases of Scarlet Fever, 6 instances were noted in which a case was admitted from the same house within a period of 6 weeks after a patient had been discharged.

The histories of these cases were as follows :—One occurred within 24 hours of a patient's discharge and had been ill for 3 days previously ; two were admitted a week after the return of a brother, but at the same time cases were occurring in the class which they were attending at School ; one came exactly a week after the return of a brother, but on enquiry it was found that she was playing about with an unrecognised case of Scarlet Fever. Two further cases occurred between three and four weeks after the discharge of a patient.

Last year (1925) two cases were admitted from a house to which a patient had returned, but the intervals elapsing were respectively 47 day and 86 days. One case had a certain interest ; A child was admitted on August 7th on the 3rd day of disease, and on August 26th the mother visited the child for the first time. She did not go into the ward but only saw the child from outside through a closed window for a few minutes, and had no contact with any of the patients or staff. She, however, brought up with her an old teddy bear of which the child was very fond, and which she had had in bed with her during the 3 days she was ill at home, and which had been left undisturbed in the child's room. Two days afterwards the mother was admitted with typical Scarlet Fever. These people lived in the country and no other cases had occurred or did occur near them.

There were, as far as could be ascertained, no return cases of Diphtheria, but in all cases three consecutive negative swabs were required before discharge.

No cross infection between Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever occurred, but children incubating a second infectious disease on admifsion gave rise to 2 cases of Mumps, 5 of Rubeola, and 3 of Chicken-pox.

It has not been possible to make use of either Schick or Dick tests.

CASES OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES
NOTIFIED FROM 1905 TO 1925 (21 YEARS).

Year.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria and Memb. Group.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal F.	Erysipelas.	Tuberculosis.	Totals.
1905	22	11	6	...	24	1	64
1906	91	28	2	1	24	1	147
1907	83	24	4	...	21	1	133
1908	79	38	1	...	21	1	140
1909	24	73	2	1	24	1	125
1910	18	31	...	...	18	1	68
1911	34	3	1	1	12	23	74
1912	19	7	1	...	10	37	74
1913	92	33	2	...	9	55	191
1914	58	32	3	...	4	58	155
1915	42	27	3	...	9	60	141
1916	20	30	1	...	15	72	138
1917	22	21	1	1	10	72	127
1918	18	29	1	2	5	73	128
1919	13	7	4	...	5	56	85
1920	42	24	2	...	10	45	123
1921	16	26	2	1	15	45	105
1922	42	49	1	2	21	53	168
1923	85	24	45	3	12	57	226
1924	49	7	7	...	10	44	113
1925	40	31	1	1	12	35	120

TABLE VII.

CASES OF NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE
REPORTED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1925.

			Whooping Cough.	Chicken- pox	Mumps	Ringworm	Impetigo	Scabies	Measles	Totals
January	...	...	9	1	118	4	15	...	3	150
February	...	...	4	1	141	1	11	1	1	160
March	...	...	...	...	96	4	11	...	1	112
April	...	...	...	...	33	1	9	...	14	57
May ...	...	...	...	...	14	2	18	1	38	73
June	...	...	7	...	6	6	4	...	15	38
July ...	...	...	2	2	21	2	11	...	5	43
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	...	...	5	...	3	1	22	...	8	39
October	...	...	8	8	9	6	20	...	60	111
November	...	...	11	7	4	1	26	...	10	59
December	...	...	2	7	2	2	5	...	26	44
			48	26	447	30	152	2	181	886

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Diseases now Notifiable under the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act are as follows :—

Smallpox.	Cerebro Spinal.
Cholera.	Acute Poliomyelitis.
Diphtheria.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
Membranous Croup.	Polio Encephalitis.
Erysipelas.	Encephalitis Lethargica.
Scarlatina, or	Glanders.
Scarlet Fever.	Anthrax.
Typhus.	Tuberculosis, Pulmonary.
Paratyphoid.	Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary.
Enteric Fever.	Malaria.
Relapsing „	Dysentery.
Continued „	Trench Fever.
Puerperal „	Acute Primary Pneumonia.
Plague.	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

Mumps were very prevalent among School Children and of the 447 cases reported 335 occurred during the first three months of the year.

181 cases of Measles were also reported but owing to this disease not being notifiable a considerable number of cases that actually occurred escaped notification.

THE WORK OF THE MUNICIPAL LABORATORY
FOR 1925.

	1925
SWABS from Throats, examined for Diphtheria	
Positive ...	15
Negative ...	185
SPUTA, examined for Tubercle.	
Positive ...	1
Negative ...	33
Other Examinations and Preparations ...	11
	245

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Small Pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	40	37	—
Diphtheria	31	29	2
Enteric (incl. Paratyphoid)	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever	1	1	—
Pneumonia	33	—	35
Erysipelas	11	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	4	2	3

AGE INCIDENCE. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Disease.	Under 1 Year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Total
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	2	1	17	10	7	2	1	—	—	40
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	2	2	16	7	1	2	1	—	—	31
Enteric (including Paratyphoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	6	4	13	5	33
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	4	12
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	4

SCARLET FEVER.—40 cases of this disease were notified. Of these, 37 were removed to Heathcote. The disease generally was—as it has been of recent years—of a very mild type, complications were few, and no deaths were recorded.

DIPHTHERIA.—31 cases were notified, of whom 2 died. 29 of these cases were sent to Heathcote Hospital. As far as possible, all contacts were swabbed. The distribution was as under :—

West Ward.	N.E. Ward.	S.E. Ward.	Milverton and Lillington.
8	...	2	...
		20	Nil.

PNEUMONIA.—During the year ending December 31st, 1925, notifications of this disease were as follows :—

Acute Primary Pneumonia, 29; Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, 4; giving a total of 33, being 5 less than last year.

ERYSIPELAS.—Notifications of this disease numbered 12.

SMALLPOX.—No cases of Smallpox were notified in 1925.

VACCINATION.—From the return of the Vaccination Officer I am enabled to give the figures for vaccination of the children born from 1st July, 1924, to 30th June, 1925, viz. :—

1.	No. of babies registered for the 12 months ending June 30th, 1925	...	...	...	463
2.	No. of these births duly entered as being successfully vaccinated	...	...	...	155
3.	No. of these births duly entered as being exempted from vaccination	...	...	...	259
4.	Dead, unvaccinated	...	...	...	20
5.	Postponement by Medical Certificate	...	...	...	6
6.	Removed to other places	...	...	...	19
7.	Certificate of Insusceptibility	...	...	...	1
8.	Number of these births not accounted for in Vaccination Register	...	...	...	3

It will be thus seen that of 463 living children only 33 per cent. are known to have been vaccinated, which is 14% less than last year.

No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, by the Medical Officer of Health.

MEASLES.—The number of cases of Measles unofficially notified was 181, with 3 deaths.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—3 cases of this disease were notified, all of whom completely recovered. These were all treated at the Warneford Hospital.

ENTERIC FEVER (including Paratyphoid).—Only one case of Paratyphoid was notified.

No cases of Malaria, Trench Fever, or Dysentery were notified during the year.

INFLUENZA.—13 deaths—5 male and 8 female—were recorded from this disease.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—The number of cases reported of this disease was 4, 2 males and 3 females. The number of deaths was 3, 2 males and 1 female.

WHOOPING COUGH.—48 cases were brought to my notice.

CANCER.—The deaths ascribed to Malignant Disease numbered 55, classified in age groups as follows:—

TABLE VIII.

Age Group.			Male.		Female.		Total.
20-30	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
30-40	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
40-50	...	...	1	...	4	...	5
50-60	...	...	2	...	12	...	14
60-70	...	...	10	...	7	...	17
70-80	...	...	8	...	6	...	14
80-90	...	...	2	...	3	...	5
Over 90	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
			—		—		—
			23		32		55
			—		—		—

For the past ten years the figures have been as follows:—

1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
40	52	47	30	33	45	38	47	46	55

TABLE IX.
DEATHS FROM CANCER,

TABULATED ACCORDING TO SITE.

Stomach, 8.	Breast, 11.
Bowel, 6.	Uterus, 4.
Liver, 9.	Throat, 7.
Rectum, 2.	Miscellaneous, 8.

Death-rates per 1,000 was 1·87.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age-Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
1 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
5 ...	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
10 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
15 ...	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
20 ...	2	1	—	2	—	—	1	—
25 ...	7	1	1	—	2	6	—	2
35 ...	5	2	—	—	6	1	—	—
45 ...	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1
55 ...	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
65 & upwards	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
Totals	17	10	5	3	13	12	5	4

Of the 34 cases who died in 1925, 18 were notified during the year. Tuberculosis as a cause of death was recorded in 10 cases, 4 of whom died in Institutions out of the Town, which had not been notified.

On the whole, cases of Tuberculosis are notified well. Young practitioners are at first somewhat lax, and certain cases come to the town before transfers have been received.

35 cases were notified in the course of the year as follows:—

Medical Private Practitioner.	Transfers.	Tuberculosis Officer.	Hospital.	Died before Notification.	Residents dying elsewhere.
14	4	4	4	5	4

Notification of all forms of Tuberculosis was made compulsory in 1913. The number of Annual Notifications since that year with the subsequent histories as far as can be ascertained is appended.

Year.		No. notified.	Still under observation.	Recovered or quiescent.	Left Town.	Died.
1913	...	55	1	13	12	29
1914	...	58	4	12	10	32
1915	...	61	6	13	12	30
1916	...	72	3	27	18	24
1917	...	72	7	27	15	17
1918	...	72	11	13	21	27
1919	...	56	15	1	13	27
1920	...	45	8	1	13	23
1921	...	45	13	—	6	26
1922	...	52	18	—	8	26
1923	...	57	25	—	6	26
1924	...	44	24	—	1	19
1925	...	35	14	—	3	18

Of the 724 cases notified since 1913, 324 are known to be dead, 149 are still under observation, and 138 have left the town for elsewhere.

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis during the year was 34, viz., 18 males and 16 females.

The details of the 35 cases notified this year are as follows:—

WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Ward.	Cases Notified.	Deaths of those notified 1925.
South-East	10	5
North-East	12	6
West... ..	12	6
Milverton and Lillington ...	1	1
	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 18

OCCUPATIONS.

School Children	2	Labourers... ..	5
Discharged Soldier	1	Governess... ..	1
Laundress	2	Clerk	4
Domestic Servants	4	Tobacconist	1
Printers	3	Coachbuilders	1
Hairdresser	1	Housewives	3
Musician	1	Babies	4
Moulder	1		

HOUSING.—As regards housing conditions, the following was ascertained:—

Two-roomed Houses	1
Three-roomed Houses	2
Four-roomed Houses	2
Five-roomed Houses	3
Six-roomed Houses	2
Seven and over roomed Houses	3
Lodgings	1
Basements	1
Not visited	6
Died before notification	10
Institution	2
In Service	2
	<hr/> 35

Of the cases notified this year 18 have died, 3 have left the Town, and 14 remain under observation.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.—Our work continues to be of the same character as in past years. Sputum flasks and disinfectants are supplied on application, and the disinfection of premises is carried out whenever a patient dies or removes to another house.

TREATMENT.—This work comes principally under the County Scheme. 10 (4 males and 6 females) cases have been sent to Sanatoria—2 to Hertford Hill, 4 to Bramcote, 2 to Rugby, 1 to Brompton, and 1 to Broadstairs.

As in previous years, I am greatly indebted to the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer (Dr. French) for his kindness and help, more especially in the examination of suspected cases among School Children.

217 visits were paid to Tuberculosis cases by the Health Visitor, of which 130 were Dispensary cases.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1924.—The number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications on December, 1925, is as under:—

Pulmonary ...	...	Males, 49; Females, 39.
Non-Pulmonary	...	Males, 27; Females, 34.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(1) The inspection of Midwives and other activities of the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives' Acts, 1902 and 1918.

This is under the Warwickshire County Council.

(2) I have tabulated some of the main figures connected with Maternity and Child Welfare work during the past 5 years. They are as follows:—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Total Births	546	517	469	452	433
Birth-Rate	18·9	18·0	16·2	15·4	14·7
Infantile Mortality	64	58	58	64	62
Still-Births	24 (4·4)	25 (4·8)	20 (4·2)	29 (6·4)	15 (3·4)
Total Deaths under 1 year ...	35	32	27	29	27
Neonatal Deaths	15	16	16	10	15
Confinements attended by Doctor	221	196	165	156	142
„ „ Midwife	305	321	304	296	291
Total Babies seen at Clinic during year	286	269	251	272	268
Total babies seen at Clinic during year, born same year	173	176	135	172	176
Percentage of Babies born during year	32%	34%	29%	38%	40%
Average attendance at Clinic ...	39	45	43	42	44
Visits to Babies	2305	2783	2052	1998	2121
Visits to Expectant Mothers ...	145	88	190	157	127
Total No. of Babies about whom feeding particulars were obtained	473	461	424	398	425
Breast Fed	345	383	366	314	326
Partially Breast Fed	86	38	26	51	64
Bottle Fed	42	40	32	33	35
Mothers sent for Confinement to Warneford Hospital	15	5	16	30	27
“ Glaxo ” sold lbs.	3480	3616	3953	3170	2816
„ given free lb.	170	560	446	317	274
Free Dinners	96	162	161	68	90

The numbers dealt with are, of course, small, but the following points emerge:—

There has been a steady fall in the Birth-Rate. The Infantile Mortality Rate, which compares favourably with that of the other smaller towns, remains fairly constant, as do the Still-Births which, are $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the total Births.

Of the 113 Still-Births recorded, the principal causes are :— Difficult Labour, 28; Ill-Health and Overwork, 21; Premature Birth, 14; Shock, 10; Death of Mother, 8; and Ante Partum Hæmorrhage, 6.

The number of deaths of children under one year hardly varies, and of these, almost exactly a half, are Neonatal Deaths. Congenital Debility, Malformation, and Premature Birth account for 61 of the 150 deaths.

Of 31 pairs of Twins that have been born, 24 pairs and 1 child have survived.

As regards Maternal Mortality, Puerperal Sepsis has accounted for 5 deaths, and other Diseases and accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition, 9 deaths; a total of 14 deaths in 2,417 births, or just over $\frac{1}{2}\%$.

As regards the infant Clinic which is held once a week. The number of Babies attending is almost exactly the same year by year, but the percentage of those attending during the year of their birth has increased from 32 to 40, which seems to show that the mothers do find it of some benefit.

It is difficult to obtain accurate records of Breast Feeding, as in a certain number of cases enquiries cannot be made. These are concerning the children of those who are comparatively well off and, unfortunately, it is amongst this class that there is so much difficulty in getting the mother to suckle her own child, so that the 80% shown by our records is probably flattering.

There has been a marked reduction in the amount of Glaxo, both sold and given away free; in 1925 nearly 1,400 lbs. less having been disposed of than in 1923.

Antenatal work is developing slowly and certainly more women come to the Clinic in the early stages of Pregnancy than did a few years ago. More use, too, appears to be made of the facilities at the Warneford Hospital for Confinement.

Illegitimate Births total 6% of all Births. The Infantile Mortality figure among illegitimate children being 103 as against 56 in those that were legitimate.

Comparatively few Orthopædic cases occur. When seen the mothers are advised to take the children at once to a Hospital, and in the vast majority of cases this is done and treatment commenced at an early date.

The Leamington Infant Health Society, which has been in existence for 17 years, has been of incalculable benefit to the town, and through its assistance Milk, Glaxo, Virol, and Lactagol, and other necessities have been distributed to necessitous cases to about the value of £100 annually.

Owing to there being only one Health Visitor, it has been impossible to do much visiting to children who are over 2 years of age, but those children who have actually attended the Infant Clinic have been kept in touch with as far as possible.

(3) Notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum have numbered 16. All of these have been treated, and as far as can be ascertained no permanent damage has been left. 6 notifications of Puerperal Fever have been received in the past 5 years.

During the same period only 4 deaths from Measles have been recorded, and 15 from Infantile Diarrhœa. Notifications of Poliomyelitis have been 2 only.

1925.

The total number of babies brought to the Infant Clinic was 268, of whom 176 had been born during the course of the year, representing 40% of all babies born in this town in 1925, as against 38% last year.

The weighings numbered 2196 and the average attendance was 44.

The thanks of the Committee are once again due to those who have assisted voluntarily at the Clinic, and also to the subscribers to the Infant Health Society, whose generosity has permitted of Milk, Glaxo, Virol, and Lactagol to a considerable amount, to be distributed among necessitous and deserving cases.

VISITING.

During the year, 2,121 visits were paid to 423 babies, and 216 to older children, and also 214 to older people.

The card records of conditions found show the following:—
Breast fed, 326 ; partly breast fed, 64 ; and bottle fed, 35.

6 children survived only 24 hours ; 15 were stillborn, and 8 were not visited.

127 visits were paid to expectant mothers.

Of 433 births reported, 142 were attended by Medical Practitioners, and 291 by Midwives.

INFANT FEEDING.

As empowered by the Milk (Mothers' and Children's) Order, the Council has continued to supply Glaxo on special terms.

A scale of income, sanctioned by the Ministry of Health, has been drawn up for the free distribution, or sale at reduced price, of Glaxo, and under this arrangement 2,816 lbs. of Glaxo have been sold at cost price and 274 lbs. have been given away free.

Under the above Order also, the Council has made arrangements to give dinners to poor expectant mothers, and 90 dinners in 9 cases have been so provided.

MATERNITY CASES.

Under the arrangement entered into between the Council and the Warneford Hospital, whereby on payment of an annual fee, together with a fixed charge per head, 3 beds are retained for maternity cases, 27 women were admitted for confinement. The average length of stay in hospital for these cases was 15 days. As suggested in the Circular, "Maternity and Child Welfare 4," these cases are confined to two classes: (1) Cases of Difficult Labour; (2) Cases of Normal Labour where the Medical Officer of Health is of opinion that the home conditions are unsuitable.

HOME VISITING.

By agreement with the District Nursing Association, the following cases have been visited:—

	Cases.	Visits.
Pneumonia	5	115

This work has been of great value, and has been very well carried out.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

	Cases.			Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Notified	Treated					
		At Home	In Hospital				
	3	—	3	3	—	—	—

Only one notification of Puerperal Sepsis was received during the year, and no deaths were recorded. There were, however, 3 deaths from other diseases of pregnancy and parturition.

